

GRA

GRACELESS. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Without grace; wicked; hopelessly corrupt; abandoned.

This *graceless* man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the handmaid of my lady dear. *Fairy Queen.*

Whose hap shall be to have her,
Will not to *graceless* be, to be ingrate. *Shakespeare.*

In all manner of *graceless* and hopeless characters, some are
lost for want of advice, and others for want of heed. *L'Estr.*

Furnish'd for offence, he cross'd the way
Betwixt the *graceless* villain and his prey. *Dryden.*

GRACES. *n. f.* *God* *graces* for favour is seldom used in the singular.

Demand deliver of her heart,
Her goods and chattels, and good *graces*,
And person up to his embraces. *Hudibras*, p. iii.

GRACILE. *adj.* [from *gracilis*, Latin.] Slender; small. *DiZ.*

GRACILENT. *n. f.* [from *gracilentus*, Latin.] Lean. *DiZ.*

GRACILITY. *n. f.* [from *gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderness; finalness. *DiZ.*

GRACIOUS. *adj.* [from *gracius*, French.]

- Merciful; benevolent.
Common sense and reason could not tell them, that the good and *gracious* God could not be pleased, nor consequently worshipped, with any thing barbarous or cruel. *South's Sermon.*
- To be good and *gracious*, and a lover of knowledge, are two of the most amiable things. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- Favourable; kind.
And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compassion on them. *2 Kings* xiii. 23.

From now reveal
A *gracious* beam of light; from now inspire
My tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre. *Prior.*

- Acceptable; favoured.
Doctrine is much more profitable and *gracious* by example than by rule. *Spenser.*
- He made us *gracious* before the kings of Persia, so that they gave us food. *Esdr.* viii. 80.
- Goring, who was now general of the horse, was no more *gracious* to prince Rupert than Wilmot had been. *Clarendon.*
- Virtuous; good.
Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being *gracious*, than they are in losing them when they have approved their virtues. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
- Excellent.
The grievous abuse which hath been of counsels, should rather cause men to study how to *gracious* a thing may again be reduced to that first perfection. *Hooker*, b. i. f. 10.
- Grateful; becoming.
Our women's names are more *gracious* than their Rutilia, that is, red head. *Camden.*

GRACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gracius*.]

- Kindly; with kind condescension.
His testimony he *graciously* confirmed, that it was the best of all my tragedies. *Dryden.*
- He heard my vows, and *graciously* decreed
My grounds to be restor'd, my former flocks to feed. *Dryd.*
- If her majesty would but *graciously* be pleased to think a hardship of this nature worthy her royal consideration. *Swift.*

GRACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gracius*.]

- Kind condescension.
The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made no impression on them. *Clarendon.*
- Pleasing manner.
GRADATION. *n. f.* [from *gradatio*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

- Regular progress from one degree to another.
The desire of more and more rises by a natural *gradation* to most, and after that to all. *L'Estrange.*
- Regular advance step by step.
From thence,
By cold *gradation*, and well balance'd form,
We shall proceed with Angelo. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

The palmist very elegantly expresseth to us the several *gradations* by which men at last come to this horrid degree of impiety. *Tillotson, Sermon 22.*

- Order; arrangement.
'Tis the curse of service;
Preferment goes by letter and affection,
Not, as of old, *gradations*, where each second
Stood heir to th' first. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- Regular process of argument.
Certain it is, by a direct *gradation* of consequences from this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows from, and is enjoined by, the first dictates of nature. *South.*

GRADATORY. *n. f.* [from *gradus*, Latin.] Steps from the cloisters into the church. *Ainsworth.*

GRADIENT. *adj.* [from *gradient*, Latin.] Walking; moving by steps.

Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider is especially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigness, did creep up and down as if it had been alive. *Wilkins.*

GRADUAL. *adj.* [from *graduel*, French.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step; from one stage to another.

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Nobler birth
Of creatures animate with *gradual* life,
Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man. *Milton.*

Men still suppose a *gradual* natural progress of things; as that, from great, things and persons should grow greater, till at length, by many steps and ascents, they come to be at greatness. *South.*

GRADUAL. *n. f.* [from *gradus*, Latin.] An order of steps.

Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,
The pavement kiss'd, and thus the faint implor'd. *Dryden.*

GRADUALITY. *n. f.* [from *gradual*.] Regular progression.

This some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the *graduality* of opacity and light. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GRADUALLY. *adv.* [from *gradual*.] By degrees; in regular progression.

When the moon passes over the fixed stars, and eclipses them, your light vanishes; not *gradually*, like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newton's Opt.*

The Author of our being weans us *gradually* from our fondness of life the nearer we approach towards the end of it. *Swift.*

Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater density in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made *gradually*. *Arbutnot.*

TO GRADUATE. *v. a.* [from *gradus*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

- To dignify with a degree in the university.
John Tregonwel, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight, did his prince good service. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make such a noise as if the terms of architraves, frizes, and cornices were enough to *graduate* a master of this art. *Wotton's Architect.*
- To mark with degrees.
The places were marked where the spirits stood at the severest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observations he *graduates* his thermometers. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals: a chemical term.
The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Boyle.*
- Not only vitriol is a cause of blackness, but the salts of natural bodies; and dyes advance and *graduate* their colours with salts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi. c. 12.

GRADUATE. *n. f.* [from *gradus*, French; *gradus*, Latin.] A man dignified with an academical degree.

Of *graduates* I dislike the learned rout,
And chafe a female doctor for the gout. *Bramhall.*

GRADUATION. *n. f.* [from *graduation*, French; *graduation*, Latin.]

- Regular progression by succession of degrees.
The *graduation* of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole. *Grew's Colours.*
- Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he delivers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often extinguished in oil of mars or iron, the loadstone acquires an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- The act of conferring academical degrees.
GRAFF. *n. f.* [See *GRAVE*.] A ditch; a moat.
Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls were good, and the *graft* broad and deep. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

GRAFF. *n. f.* [from *graff*, French.] A small branch inserted into

GRAFT. *n. f.* the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon.

God gave unto man all kind of seeds and *grafts* of life; as the vegetative life of plants, the sensual of beasts, the rational of man, and the intellectual of angels. *Raleigh.*

It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graft* maketh a greater fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater leaves. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 475.

'Tis usual now an inmate *graft* to see
With insolence invade a foreign tree. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

If you cover the top with clay and horse-dung, in the same manner as you do a *graft*, it will help to heel the looser. *Mort.*

Now the cleft rind inserted *grafts* receives,
And yields an offspring more than nature gives. *Pope.*

TO GRAFF. *v. a.* [from *graff*, French.]

TO GRAFT. *v. a.*

- To insert a cyon or branch of one tree into the stock of another.
His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant;
I'll cut his barren branches to the stock,
And *graft* you on to bear. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
- With his pruning hook to join
Unbearing branches from their head,
And *graft* more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*
- To propagate by insertion or inoculation.
In March is good *grafting* the skilful do know,
So long as the wind in the East do not blow:
From moon being changed, 'till past be the prime,
For *grafting* and cropping is very good time. *Tusser's Husb.*
- To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graft*, not only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit: whereas, if you *graft* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few. *Bacon.*

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Now let me *graft* my pears, and prune the vine. *Dryden.*

- To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong.
And they also, if they hide not still in unbelief, shall be *grafted* in; for God is able to *graft* them in again. *Rom.* xi. 23.
- These are th' Italian names which fate will join
With ours, and *graft* upon the Trojan line. *Dryden's Æn.*
- To fill with an adjectitious branch.
We've some old crab-trees here at home, that will not
Be *grafted* to your relish. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- The noble life doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal flock *graft* with ignoble plants. *Shaksp. R. III.*
- To join one thing to as to receive support from another.
This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new incident *grafted* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a faction among us. *Swift.*
- May one kind grave unite each hapless name,
And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*

GRAFTER. *n. f.* [from *graff* or *graft*.] One who propagates fruit by grafting.

I am informed, by the trials of more than one of the most skilful and experienced *grafter*s of these parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year in which the infusion is made. *Evelyn.*

GRAIL. *n. f.* [from *grail*, French.] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was,
And, lying down upon the sandy *grails*,
Drank of the stream as clear as crystal glass. *Fairy Queen.*

GRAIN. *n. f.* [from *grain*, French; *granum*, Latin; *grano*, Italian, has all the following significations.]

- A single seed of corn.
Look into the seeds of time,
And lay which *grain* will grow, and which will not. *Shaksp.*
- His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
- Let them pronounce the deep Tartarian death,
Vagabond exile, flaying, pent to linger
But with a *grain* a day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
- Many of the ears, being six inches long, had fixty *grains* in them, and none less than forty. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- Corn.
As it ebbs, the seedman
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his *grain*,
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- Pales no longer swell'd the teeming *grain*,
Nor Phœbus fed his oxen on the plain. *Dryden's Pastoral.*
- 'Tis a rich soil, I grant you; but often covered with weeds than *grain*. *Collier on Fame.*
- The seed of any fruit.
- Any minute particle; any single body.
Thou exist'st on many thousand *grains*
That issue out of dust. *Shaksp. Meas. for Measure.*
- By intelligence
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each *grain* of gravel. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
- The smallest weight, of which in physics twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a penny weight; a *grain* so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn.
They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which arithmetically, being multiplied, to scruples, drachms, ounces and pounds. *Holder.*
- The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water weigheth only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abateeth of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*: the balance kept the same depth in the water as above said. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*
- His brain
Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*. *Hudibras*, p. i.
- Any thing proverbially small.
For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the balance. *Wisd.* xi. 22.
- The ungrateful person lives to himself, and submits by the good nature of others, of which he himself has not the least *grain*. *South's Sermons.*
- GRAIN of Alliance**. Something indulged or remitted; something above or under the exact weight.
He, whose very best actions must be seen with *grains* of *alliance*, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving. *Addis.*
- I would always give some *grains* of *alliance* to the sacred science of theology. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
- The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.
Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his *grain*
Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shaksp.*
- The body of the wood.
The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane,
Hard box, and linden of a looser *grain*. *Dryden.*

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10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles.
The tooth of a sea-horse, in the midst of the solid parts, contains a curdled *grain* which is not to be found in ivory. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. 23.

Stones of a constitution so compact, and a *grain* so fine, that they bear a fine polish. *Hendward.*

- Died, or stained substance.
How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure snow with goodly vermil stain,
Like crimson dy'd in *grain*. *Spenser's Prothalam.*
- Over his lucid arms
A military vest of purple flow'd,
Livelier than melibæan, or the *grain*
Of farra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton's P. Lost.*
- Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
All in a robe of darkest *grain*,
Flowing with majestick train. *Milton.*
- The third, his feet
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
Sky-tinctur'd *grain*! *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. v.
- Temper; disposition; inclination; humour.
Your minds, preoccupied with what
You rather must do than what you should do,
Made you against the *grain* to voice him counsel. *Shaksp.*
- Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,
I see, to argue 'gainst the *grain*. *Hudibras*, p. ii. cant. 2.
- Old clients, weary'd out with fruitless care,
Dismiss their hopes of eating, and despair;
Though much against the *grain*, forc'd to retire,
Buy roots for supper, and provide a fire. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
- The heart; the bottom.
The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers *glued* together, but not united in *grain*. *Hayward.*
- The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.
The smaller the particles of those substances are, the smaller will be the scratches by which they continually fret and wear away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small, they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very fine *grain*, so that the scratches and frettings of the surface become too small to be visible. *Newton's Opt.*
- GRAINED**. *adj.* [from *grain*.] Rough; made less smooth.
Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid
In sap consuming Winter's dizzied snow,
Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shakespeare.*
- GRAINS**. *n. f.* [without a singular.] The husks of malt exhausted in brewing.
Give them *grains* their fill,
Husks, draff, to drink and swill. *Ben. Jonson's New Inn.*
- GRAINY**. *adj.* [from *grain*.]
- Full of corn.
- Full of grains or kernels.
- GRAMERCY**. *interj.* [contracted from *grant me mercy*.] An obsolete expression of surprise.
Gramercy, sir, said he; but mote I weat
What strange adventure do ye now pursue? *Fairy Queen.*
- Gramercy*, lovely Lucius, what's the news? *Shaksp.*
- GRAMINEOUS**. *adj.* [from *gramineus*, Latin.] Grassy. *Gramineous* plants are such as have a long leaf without a footstalk.
- GRAMINIVOROUS**. *adj.* [from *graven* and *voro*, Latin.] Grass-eating; living upon grass.
The ancients were verfed chiefly in the dissection of brutes, among which the *graminivorous* kind have a party-coloured choroides. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- GRAMMAR**. *n. f.* [from *grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Latin; *γραμματική*, Greek.]
- The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other.
We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of *grammar*. *Dryden's Duress.*
- Men, speaking language according to the *grammar* rules of that language, do yet speak improperly of things. *Locke.*
- Propriety or justness of speech; speech according to grammar. *Varium & mutabile semper femina*, is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and animal must be understood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden.*
- The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.
- GRAMMAR SCHOOL**. *n. f.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.
Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a *grammar school*. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*
- The ordinary way of learning Latin in a *grammar school* I cannot encourage. *Locke.*
- GRAMMARIAN**. *n. f.* [from *grammairien*, French; *grammar*, from *grammar*.] One who teaches grammar; a philologist.